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तम्बाकू और तम्बाकू उत्पाद की शब्दावली

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

(Second Revision)

ICS 65.160

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

June 2007

Price Group 7

-118 BIS/ND/07

Tobacco and Tobacco Products Sectional Committee, FAD 4

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Second Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Food and Agriculture Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 1982 and first revised in 2000. In this revision, its provisions are updated to include terms given in ISO 10185 : 2004 'Tobacco and tobacco products — Vocabulary' along with the traditional terminology specific to our country.

In the field of tobacco and tobacco products, various terms are being used. Most of the terms connote different meanings to different people thereby creating confusion and disputes. A standard definition serves as a means of communication and helps in uniformity of understanding.

The Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard has reviewed the provisions of ISO 2971 : 1998 'Cigarettes and filter rods — Determination of nominal diameter — Method using a laser beam measuring apparatus' and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjugation with this standard.

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard covers definitions of terms commonly used in tobacco production and tobacco industry.

2 REFERENCE

The following standard contains provision which, through reference in this text, constitutes provision of this standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. This standard is subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below:

IS No.	*Title*
1577 : 1989	Tobacco and tobacco products — Cigarettes — Specification

3 TERMS

3.1 ***Arhatiya*** — *Arhatiyas* are commission agents and stockists of tobacco.

3.2 ***Badava Lanka*** — One of the three types of *lankas* classified according to the degree of submergence. These are intermediate to *merka* and *oota lankas* and get submerged in medium floods.

3.3 ***Baisakhi*** — The second (summer) crop of *hookah* tobacco grown in Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

3.4 ***Bajjar*** — It is dry snuff applied on teeth and gums, generally by women in Gujarat. It is also known as *tapkeer, gul, mishri*, etc.

3.5 ***Baru Aku*** — A class in which the local buyers of *lanka* tobacco grade the leaf. The two leaves, next to the *kota-aku* class are grouped under this category.

3.6 ***Besigayo*** — Term used in Gujarat for a condition wherein tobacco seedlings die due to damping-off disease.

3.7 ***Bhattha*** — White incrustation on chewing tobacco leaf surface.

3.8 ***Bhokani Sua*** — Stem piercing needle used in Bihar.

3.9 ***Bhuka/Bukti*** — Terminology used in Gujarat for lamina portion of *bidi* tobacco.

3.10 ***Bidi*** — A smoking tobacco product made by wrapping mixture of tobacco flakes in required proportions in a suitable wrapper such as *Tendu* (*Diospyrus* sp.) leaves, *Ashitri* (*Bauhinia* sp.) leaves, paper, tipped paper.

3.11 ***Bispath*** — Sand leaves of either *motihari* or *jati* plants are collected, strung on a thin bamboo strip and placed in a shed for curing.

NOTE — Mostly these are retained for family consumption and sold only if found excess. These usually do not fetch remunerative price. Some farmers leave them in the field and do not collect at all.

3.12 ***Bodu*** — Telugu name of *Orobanche (Orobanche cernua)*. Also known as *malle*.

3.13 ***Boodida Tegulu*** — Telugu term of the disease powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, popularly known as ash disease.

3.14 ***Bitri*** — An early type of *motihari* tobacco, flowering in about 42 days after planting and extensively cultivated in the Uttar Danga of North Bengal.

3.15 **Burley Tobacco** — A type of air-cured tobacco which originated with a plant found in 1864 in Brown County, Ohio, US. It was an aurea variety and probably a mutation. Burley tobaccos are light to light brown in colour with low sugars, high filling value and drinking capacity.

3.16 ***Butta and Mohar*** — Reddish brown spots of spangles which develop on matured *bidi* or chewing tobacco leaf known as *butta* in Charotar (Gujarat) and *mohar* in Nipani area (Karnataka).

3.17 ***Calcutti*** — *Nicotiana rustica* type tobacco used for either *zarda*, chewing, *hookah*, snuff or *bidi*.

3.18 ***Chandra*** — A style of tobacco hand (*peti*) used for grading purpose. The process involved in this case is similar to that of *chhati*. *Chandra* hand is given a heart shape along its edges by proper arrangement of the leaves. This style is used in Assam, Calcutta and Cuttack markets. Only *Motihari* leaves are tied in this style.

3.19 *Chap Gadi* — One kind of bulk heap which is rectangular in shape and in construction. Hands are placed as close as possible in a very compact manner. The construction of such *gadies* keeps driage losses to the minimum.

3.20 ***Chebrole*** — The *natu* variety (*N. tabacum*) grown in Chebrole area of Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. This is used for high-class local *cheroots*. Its leaf is deep brown with a gloss, fine texture and aroma as well as ash characteristics.

3.21 ***Chemima*** — Second grade in *hookah* and chewing tobacco consisting of small leaves. It is also known as *chotki* or *male moorhen*.

3.22 *Cheroot* — *Cheroots* are made of tobacco leaves which are rolled into various sizes and lengths. They are tapered from a thick to thin end, which are open.

3.23 Chewing Tobacco — Chewing tobacco, as its name suggests is a tobacco preparation for chewing purposes, also taken with *pan* (betel leaf). *Surti, zarda, quiwam, dokta* and *sukla* are some of the different types of chewing tobacco preparations.

3.24 *Chhatai* — A style of tobacco hand (*peti*) for grading purposes. A few leaves of good size and quality are first arranged one over the other. Then leaves of medium and small size are so arranged that the small sized leaves usually come in between the medium sized leaves. The petioles of all the leaves are collected in good size, placed on the upper side of the hand and the hand is finally tied. In tying quality hands, usually red coloured *tamaals* are used. The *tamaals* are looped around the cluster of petioles about 4 cm below their butt ends. A second loop of *tamaal* is given at the base of the petiole. The edges of the hands are packed then trimmed on all sides by a special knife removing any protruding projections. The finished hands weight about ½ to ¾ seer. These hands are more popular with Assam markets. Both *motihari* and *jati* leaves may be tied in this style.

3.25 ***Chhebua*** — Name for fourth grade chewing tobacco leaf in Bihar.

3.26 ***Chhotaki*** — Name for third grade chewing tobacco leaf in Bihar.

3.27 ***Chillum*** — A conical shaped earthen tube to which a piece of wet cloth is attached while smoking. It is a smoking clay pipe to hold tobacco and ember.

3.28 *Chitri Disease* — A Gujarati term for the disease complex in which the plants prematurely dry on one side. The disease appears in patches. Fusarium is normally associated with the disease.

3.29 ***Chukka Tegulu*** — Frog-eye leaf spot in flue-cured Virginia tobacco. This disease caused by *Cercospora nicotianae* is more common in nurseries and fields, particularly if there are frequent rains or if the crop is frequently irrigated. Field crop also develops spot when grown under monsoon conditions or under high humidity conditions.

3.30 ***Chutta*** — A local name for *cheroots* in Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh. These are often rolled by the smoker himself.

3.31 ***Chura/Churmal*** — Marathi name of tobacco powder having small flakes of tobacco in it.

3.32 Cigar — Cigars are any roll of tobacco wrapped in either leaf of tobacco or any substance containing tobacco having finished head which may be closed or tapered and its shape need not be only cylindrical.

3.33 Cigarette — Cigarette is a smoking article made up of filler mixture consisting of fine cut tobacco, blend adjuncts and tobacco substitutes such clove, turmeric leaves, etc, wrapped in a cigarette paper with or without filter.

3.34 Cigarette Paper — Type of paper specially designed to wrap tobacco and generally produced from bleached pulps from annual and perennial plants. It may contain additives.

3.35 ***Cruz*** — One of the two main grades of cigar and *cheroot* tobacco. It consists of damaged and immature leaves.

3.36 Curing — A process of promoting desired visual, physical and chemical changes by controlled drying of tobacco leaves after harvesting them. There are four main curing processes:

a) *Sun-curing* — Tobacco leaves are dried by exposing them directly to sun.

b) *Air-curing* — Tobacco leaves are dried by hanging them in the air, though not in direct sunlight.

c) *Flue-curing* — Tobacco leaves are dried in specially designed barns with the help of artificial indirect heat. Particularly used for Virginia tobaccos.

d) *Fire-curing* — Tobacco leaves are dried by hanging over green wood fires to absorb flavours of the smoke. Particularly used for chewing tobaccos.

A few other curing methods specific to specific tobaccos are also described in literature, for example: Ground curing — a method used for curing *hookah* tobacco.

3.37 Cut Rolled Stem (CRS) — The mid-ribs of tobacco leaves that are removed from tobacco leaves and then further processed for use in preparation of cut tobacco. The first step is to moisten them heavily —

this is necessary to achieve even penetration of the water into the cortex and the woody vascular tissue to prevent them separating or failing to flatten properly. They are next flattened in a stem roller while still hot and then cut to the desired width, dried and cooled.

3.38 ***Dalal*** — Commission agent, also known as *arhatiya.*

3.39 ***Dana*** — *Hookah* tobacco lamina.

3.40 ***Danka*** — Midrib and veins are removed from *hookah* tobacco (*N. rustica*) leaves. The remaining leaves are powdered into fine pieces. This powder is known as *danka* and is used for chewing purposes.

3.41 ***Desi Tambaku*** — Chewing tobacco (*N. tabacum*).

3.42 ***Dokta*** — A coarse chewing tobacco product generally flavoured with spices and taken with or without the betel leaves. In some provinces it is better recognized as *gundi.*

3.43 ***Done Baru*** **(Boat Shaped)** — *Lanka* tobacco variety grown in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

3.44 ***Donka Baru*** — A type of *lanka* tobacco. This has a broad and long boat shaped leaf.

3.45 ***Ethaku Baru*** — A type of *lanka* tobacco having a lengthy and narrow leaf.

3.46 Farm 1 (Bright) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of bright orange and/or bright yellow leaf, with good body and texture and blemish not exceeding 25 percent.

3.47 Farm 2 (Bright) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of light brownish orange and light brownish yellow leaf, with good body and texture and blemish not exceeding 25 percent.

3.48 Farm 3 (Light Brown) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of light brownish yellow leaves, with medium to coarse body and texture and blemish not exceeding 50 percent.

3.49 Farm 4 (Brown) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of brown leaves with medium to coarse body and texture and blemish not exceeding 65 percent.

3.50 Farm 6 (Light Greens) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of light greenish orange and/or light greenish yellow leaf, good medium body and texture and blemish not exceeding 10 percent.

3.51 Farm 7 (Light Medium Greens) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of light medium green leaf with medium to coarse body and texture and blemish not exceeding 25 percent.

3.52 Farm 8 (Greens) — A grade in the grading system in India adopted by the Tobacco Board for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils, consisting of medium green leaf with heavy body, coarse texture and blemish not exceeding 25 percent.

3.53 Farm 10 — A grade in the grading system in India Tobacco Board of India for flue cured tobacco grown in black soils. The leaf colour may range from orange, yellow, green and/or brown with varying body texture.

3.54 Fire-Curing — A method of curing chewing tobacco in Tamil Nadu. In this method, the leaves are wilted for a few hours in the field, tied into bundles and hung on laths in a smoke hut. They are then smoked for 12 h by burning coconut husk, leaf stalks and palmyra nuts; stacked for three days; and again smoked. Alternate firing and stacking at intervals of a few days helps in making the colour of the leaf even. During the smoke treatment, the creosotic substances from the smoke are absorbed by tobacco, which give it a peculiar taste and antiseptic properties. Chewing tobacco is cured by this method in Tamil Nadu.

3.55 Flue-cured Tobacco — Virginia and similar tobaccos which have been treated by flue curing. This fixes their colour while preserving their protein, nitrogen and sugar content (the last being around 20 percent is good US tobaccos) largely intact. Originally, flue-cured tobaccos came from the Southern United States (North and South Carolina and Virginia); these are characterized by their typical Virginia flavour, very good aroma and other technical advantages.

3.56 Flue-curing — Method of curing particularly used with Virginia tobaccos, using barns heated by pipes similar to normal central heating ones, now-a-days often fired by oil or liquid petroleum gas. The process is now often carried out in forced draught systems where heated air circulated by fans through tobacco which is more densely packed.

3.57 ***Furmaish*** — The most popular grade for use in the manufacture of *bidis.*

3.58 ***Gadia*** — A style of tying tobacco used for *hookah*, pipe and snuff purposes. This practice is prevalent in Sanand Taluk of Ahmedabad district in Gujarat.

3.59 ***Gainer or Paudh*** — Local name for *hookah* pipe tobacco nursery in Kampil area of Uttar Pradesh.

3.60 ***Galia*** — A term used in Gujarat for bottom (sand) leaves of *bidi* tobacco. Constitutes 10 percent of the total final marketable produce of *bidi* tobacco; at farmers' level it is kept separately but is purchased at the same price as *bhuka*.

3.61 Gandiu — Local name for *bidi* tobacco variety, formerly grown in Gujarat.

3.62 ***Ganj*** — A heap of country tobacco.

3.63 ***Gavva Kota*** — It is a method of harvest of *natu* tobacco in which a part of the stem is cut along with the leaf while harvesting for sun curing.

3.64 ***Geran*** — A mixture of *bidi* tobacco lamina pieces and veins, which adhere to the midrib while stripping the lamina, and which fall apart on drying of the midrib. It constitutes 10 percent of the saleable produce and is purchased at the same price as *bhuka*.

3.65 ***Giran*** — It is a style of tobacco hand (*peti*) used for grading purpose. In this case the bunches having 4-5 leaves, originally looped for curing by the farmers and sold after spreading, are arranged as such in the hand form and are finally tied as in the case of *chhatai* style. Such *motihari* hands are preferred by Purulia markets in West Bengal, whereas *jati* hands find market in Assam and Tripura.

3.66 Grading System/Grades — It is a system of identifying tobacco leaves based on quality parameters. It forms a common language (in code) that will indicate most or all of the following factors: (a) tobacco type; (b) plant position; (c) ripeness; (d) breadth of grade; (e) form (bundles, machine strips, etc); (f) country and region of origin; and (g) crop year. In case of oriental tobaccos, the seed code may also be indicated.

3.67 ***Gudaku*** **Tobacco** — Tobacco mixed with molasses to give paste like structure for smoking in *hookah* known as *gudaku* in Gujarat.

3.68 Ground Curing — A common method of curing *hookah* tobacco in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and *bidi* tobacco in Gujarat.

NOTE — The harvested plants are left at their places in the fields for drying. They are turned occasionally to ensure uniform drying and when nearly dry, the plants are collected into heaps and left in the field for a few days for further drying, until the required leaf colour is achieved.

3.69 ***Gudakhv*** — A locally known tooth paste in Orissa, manufactured from a inferior type of tobacco.

3.70 ***Gugro*** — The *bidi* tobacco for which *gugro* method of harvest is used. The colour of the produce is more towards green base.

3.71 ***Gugro*** **Method of Harvest** — A method of harvesting of *bidi* tobacco in Gujarat. The method comprises stripping of lamina of mature leaves from the standing plants, and spreading for drying on the ground exposing lower lamina surface directly to the sun. The produce so harvested is more towards green base.

3.72 ***Gul*** — It is a tobacco preparation used for external application and not for chewing or smoking. It is a pyrolyzed tobacco product. *See Bajjar, Mishri.*

3.73 ***Gulla*** **and** ***Tepa*** — Lower leaves which comprise the low grade leaf of *lanka* tobacco. These leaves are poor in body and size.

3.74 ***Gummadi Baru*** — A type of *lanka* tobacco having broad leaf.

3.75 ***Gundi*** — The chewing tobacco products mostly sold as *gundi* in Orissa.

3.76 ***Gutkha*** — A mixture of tobacco, areca (betel) nut and catechu which is consumed orally. It may contain sweeteners and flavourants.

3.77 HDBRG Tobacco — Harvel De Bouxo Rio Grande (HDBRG) tobacco, popularly known as HD Burley tobacco.

3.78 ***Hemti*** — The local name of *N. rustica* tobacco being grown in West Bengal and used for chewing purpose.

3.79 ***Hoge Soppu*** — Kannada term for tobacco.

3.80 ***Hookah*** — It is a smoking device in which the tobacco smoke passes through water before inhalation. *Hookah* is a simple, primitive appliance comprising of a hollow tube inserted into a coconut shell through the opening at the top. A small hole is bored between the two eyes of the shell, which is more than half filled with water. A small earthen bowl called *chillum* filled with prepared tobacco and fire is put at the top of the hollow tube. Smoker draws the smoke through the tube, making a characteristic gurgling noise of the water inside the shell.

3.81 ***Hookah*** **Tobacco** — Tobacco used in *hookah*. It is prepared by treating tobacco with treacle and owes its name to the fact that it is ordinarily smoked in *hookah*.

3.82 ***Jala Pata*** — Fired leaves.

3.83 ***Jati*** — A distinct petiolate type tobacco grown only in Bengal and East Bihar used for *hookah* and chewing purpose in India.

3.84 ***Jawari*** — Local name for *bidi* tobacco variety grown in Sholapur.

3.85 ***Jugal*** **(Pair)** — It is a style of tobacco hand (*peti*) for grading purposes in Assam, Calcutta and Cuttack markets and only *motihari* leaves are tied this way. In this case the leaves are arranged in such an inter-locking manner when the petioles get clustered in two bunches instead of one as in the case of *chattai*. The individual cluster of petioles is secured at their base separately. The butt ends of both these clusters are then pushed nearer and tied into a single bunch, looping around a sufficiently long *tamaal* at their top. Thus the cluster of petioles forms a pair and hence the name *jugal* is given to this style of tying. In appearance, these hands look wider than the simple *chattai* hands. Trimming of edges of such hands is done to give a regular shape.

3.86 ***Jura*** — *Hookah* tobacco sold in Punjab.

3.87 ***Juris*** — The stalks that are rolled into ropes, along with the leaves of *hookah* tobacco, after pit curing in Punjab.

3.88 ***Jutty*** — The ground leaves (primings) of Indian air- and flue-cured tobaccos which are dried on the plant or the ground and then gathered. The leaf is thin, with a papery structure and an almost neutral aroma.

3.89 ***Kaccha Arhatiyas*** — Dealers who deal only locally to purchase tobacco through brokers and store the tobacco until it is sold.

3.90 ***Kaduva*** — Strong and pungent type of *hookah* tobacco.

3.91 ***Kakar*** — A term used in Gujarat to denote the sharpness of the edges of *bidi* tobacco flakes which could be felt by hard pressing the tobacco flakes.

3.92 ***Kandi*** — Bits of roots, stems or leaf ribs of chewing tobacco or *bidi* tobacco.

3.93 ***Karchi*** — Leaves developed from the suckers of the cut stems, which comprise a very poor quality leaf of *lanka* tobacco.

3.94 ***Karuvazhai*** — Lower quality of cigar tobacco, grown on a large scale around Dindigul taluk and surrounding areas in Tamil Nadu on account of its higher yield and suitability for chewing.

3.95 ***Kata Gadi*** — A bulk heap rectangular in shape with a single continuous line of hands forming its exterior with their but ends facing outwards. The interior is composed of narrow vertical columns separated vertically by consecutive columns. The interior of the heap is thus exposed to air currents, which prevents any abnormal rise in the temperature of the tobacco.

3.96 ***Katta*** **Type of Curing** — It is a method of curing irrigated *natu* tobacco variety *Kommugudem* in Andhra Pradesh. In this method the entire plant is cut at the base the plant are left in the field for the whole night for plants to wilt. Next day the plants are strung upside down and tied to the bamboo poles.

3.97 ***Katcha*** — A modified system of *dhollimpu* used in Andhra Pradesh in which leaves of the lowest grade are removed.

3.98 ***Kendu*** — Leaves that are used for *bidi* wrapper, also known as *tendu* leaves.

3.99 ***Khaini*** — A form of chewing tobacco formulation consisting of tobacco particles mixed with lime and flavourants.

3.100 ***Khambira*** — The first stage in the preparation of *hookah* tobacco.

3.101 ***Khamira*** — Fermented stuff of snuff tobacco.

3.102 ***Kharsan*** — Fourth grade or sand leaves of chewing tobacco of Bihar.

3.103 ***Kota Aku*** — A class in which the local buyers of *lanka* tobacco grade the leaf. The top two leaves, which are well developed, come under this class.

3.104 ***Kutcha*** **Grading** — It consists of two or more grades in a bale.

3.105 ***Lakda*** — The midrib and portions of stalk/bark of *bidi* tobacco as known in Gujarat.

3.106 ***Lakari*** — Powdered *hookah* tobacco stalk used in *hookah* and *chillum*. Generally, *lakari* and *dana* are mixed in the ratio of 1:3 before finally mixed with molasses. Sometimes *lakari* not mixed with *dana* is also used for *hookah* and *chillum*.

3.107 ***Lanka*** **Tobacco** — A country type tobacco grown on the islands of Godavari and Krishna rivers in Andhra Pradesh. These islands are called *lankas* and hence the name *lanka* tobacco. This tobacco is famous for its aroma, even flavour and ash characteristics with high nicotine content. It is air-cured and pit-cured and has been in use for a long time, before the introduction of flue-cured tobacco. It is a distinct variety of *N. tabacum*. *Lanka* tobacco of the Godavari belt is used for the preparation of cheroots and *chuttas* and that of Krishna area for cigars and snuff.

3.108 ***Larka*** — A *hookah* tobacco variety, tall plant with smaller leaves.

3.109 **Leaf-wise Harvest** — A method of harvesting *bidi* tobacco. This is considered to be the best method. Only the mature leaves exhibiting full spangle development are plucked and placed in the field with their upper surface facing the ground for drying.

3.110 ***Lilvo*** — *Bidi* tobacco cured by rack-curing method and having green base.

3.111 ***Lilvo*** **Method of Harvest** — This method comprises harvesting of matured *bidi* tobacco leaves and tying them on the string for rack curing under partial shade. The final produce is of green base and hence it is called *lilvo*.

3.112 ***Lilvo* (*Bhuka*)** — The main lamina portion of *bidi* tobacco cured by rack-curing method. It is more on green base.

3.113 ***Maagudu Tegulu*** — Telugu name of damping-off disease of tobacco seedlings caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum*.

3.114 ***Magun*** — At the time of payment the buyer cuts the price per pound by a fraction of a rupee.

3.115 ***Mainpuri* Tobacco** — It is a popular chewing tobacco made by mixing tobacco, slaked lime, finely cut areca nut, camphor and cloves. It is akin to *gutkha*. *See also mawa*.

3.116 ***Male Moorhan*** — Second grade chewing tobacco leaf as it is called in Bihar.

3.117 ***Mattasam*** — A class in which the local buyers of *lank*a tobacco grade the leaf. Two to three leaves next to *baru aku*, belong to this group.

3.118 ***Mawa*** — It is a chewing tobacco preparation made from thin shavings of areca nut, tobacco and slaked lime. It is akin to *gutkha*. *See also Mainpuri* tobacco.

3.119 ***Melimi*** — Telugu term for the top grade in irrigated *natu* tobacco.

3.120 ***Menta*** — A local term used in Cuttack district of Orissa, for the sale of tobacco to the consumer by means of bundles at a flat rate and not by actual weight.

3.121 ***Meraka Lankas*** — One of the three types of *lankas* classified according to the degree of submergence only when the river is in high floods.

3.122 ***Mishri*** — It is a tobacco preparation, which is applied and not chewed or smoked. It is made by roasting powdered tobacco on a hot plate till it turns black uniformly.

3.123 ***Moorhan*** — First grade of chewing tobacco leaf as it is called in Bihar, consisting of big leaves and also known as *jotia*.

3.124 ***Motihari*** — Local term for *N. rustica* variety of *hookah* tobacco in North Bihar and Bengal areas. It is also known as *vilayati* and *Culcuttia*.

3.125 ***Nas-var*** — Snuff is called *nas-var* in North India.

3.126 ***Natu* Tobacco** — It comprises a group of local varieties of *Nicotiana tabacum* grown in Northern districts of Andhra Pradesh. It is used principally for local cheroots and cheap cigarettes and to a smaller extent for chewing, snuff, pipe and snag tobacco. It has a pleasing aroma and medium strength. Its colour ranges from light to dark brown.

3.127 ***Oosikappal*** — An early type of tobacco mostly grown in Erode area of Coimbatore district and Athur, Thammampatti areas of Salem district in Tamil Nadu. It is used exclusively for cheroot. The leaves are very much narrower compared to other types. Hence the name, *oosikappal* meaning needle shaped. The leaves are yellowish green in colour, thin in texture and the resin deposit is medium.

3.128 ***Oota Lanka*** — One of the three types of *lankas* classified according to the degree of submergence. These are low lying and during floods, the water stands to a height of 4.5 m or more.

3.129 **Oriental Tobacco** — It is sun-dried type of tobacco predominantly grown in Turkey, Greece and Balkans. It belongs to main species of tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*. It is distinguished from other types in the same category by its relatively small leaves that are produced in large numbers and its typical aromatic qualities.

3.130 ***Pan Sukaro*** — A term for leaf burn disease in Gujarat.

3.131 ***Pheri*** — Third grade of *hookah* and chewing tobacco varieties consisting of useless and sand leaves, also known as *kharsan*.

3.132 **Pit-curing** — *Lanka* tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and *hookah* tobacco in Punjab are pit-cured. However, the method of curing is different in the two places.

NOTES

1 In Andhra Pradesh, after air curing, the *lanka* tobacco is subjected to further curing in the pit. During the pit curing, the colour of the leaf changes to dark brown. Green patches which may be still persisting after air curing are also eliminated.

2 In Punjab, the harvested plants are spread out in the field where they are turned upside down every morning to facilitate uniform drying. On the third day in the early morning the plants are collected and carried to the curing pits. The tobacco plants are arranged in the pit in layers, covered first with straw and then heaped over with soil. After six to eight days, the plants are taken out and the leaves are detached from the stalk and twisted into ropes or made into bundles.

3.133 ***Pogaku*** — Telugu name of tobacco.

3.134 ***Pokala*** — Malayalam name of tobacco.

3.135 ***Pokayilai Kalan*** — Tamil name of *Orobanche*.

3.136 ***Poopal*** — Tamil term for formation of a white incrustation during fermentation of chewing tobacco.

3.137 ***Popatia*** — Term used in Gujarat for parrot green colour of *bidi* tobacco, which is preferred in almost all the consuming markets in the country.

3.138 ***Pucca Arhatiyas*** — Commission agents who enter into transaction with outside merchants only.

3.139 ***Pugaiyilai*** — Tamil name of tobacco which literally means smoke leaf.

3.140 ***Purbi Khaini*** — A name for chewing tobacco prevalent in Dharbhanga district of Bihar.

3.141 ***Quiwam*** — Paste like extract of tobacco used along with betel leaf.

3.142 **Rack-curing** — This is a method by which the broad leaf, cigar types of tobacco are cured in Madurai and Trichinapalli districts of Tamil Nadu.

NOTES

1 The overnight wilted plants are collected in circular heaps and covered with straw or fresh suckers and left for further wilting for 24 h. The plants are then removed and strung on racks in the open. On the third or fourth day, the leaves are turned early in the morning exposing the inside portions of leaves. The process is repeated every third day to ensure uniform curing. In all, about 8 to 9 turnings are made in 20 to 25 days.

2 This method is also followed in Maharashtra for *bidi*, chewing and smoking tobacco, in Andhra Pradesh for cheroot and in Assam for *hookah*.

3.143 ***Raddi*** — The midribs, after removal from *hookah* leaves are powdered and used in *hookah* and *chillum* smoking either mixed with or without molasses.

3.144 ***Rainti*** — One of the three grades of *desi* tobacco, available in Northern Bihar, consisting the top leaves. The leaves are greenish brown in colour and medium in size, texture and strength.

3.145 ***Rassa*** — *Hookah* tobacco sold in Uttar Pradesh.

3.146 ***Rassi*** — One of the two main grades of cigar and cheroot tobacco consisting of all good leaves.

3.147 ***Raw Nas-var*** — The powder passing through a blotting cloth of size 100 mesh for the separation of fine snuff powder.

3.148 ***Seetaphalapu Tegulu*** — Telugu term of mosaic disease.

3.149 ***Shengiu*** — *Bidi* tobacco variety with narrow and thin leaves.

3.150 ***Soguni*** — A medium late type of *Motihari* tobacco, flowering after about 45 days of planting.

3.151 ***Soneri* (Golden Yellow)** — It is one of the four main colours into which the trade circles in middle Gujarat grade the *bidi* tobacco leaf.

3.152 **Stripping and Sorting** — Good leaves are separated from damaged and spotted leaves, and are stripped, that is, the midrib is separated from the leaf (lamina).

3.153 **Sun-curing** — In India, cigar and chewing tobacco of Tamil Nadu; *natu* tobacco of Andhra Pradesh; *bidi* tobacco of Gujarat; *hookah* and chewing tobacco of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and *hookah* tobacco of Punjab and West Bengal are cured by this method. In this method the construction of costly structures can be avoided and the process is quick.

3.154 ***Surti*** — It is chewing tobacco, highly perfumed and deliciously prepared chewing with the betel leaf.

3.155 ***Tamaku* (*Tambaku*)** — Tobacco is known as *tamaku/tambaku* in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi and Marathi languages.

3.156 ***Tendu* Leaves** — Also known as *Kendu*, these leaves obtained from the tree, *Diospyros melanoxylon* are popularly used for wrapping *bidis* because of their size, flexible texture, agreeable flavour and resistance to decay.

3.157 ***Thoranam* Type of Curing** — It is a method of curing irrigated *natu* tobacco varieties like *Paddavithanam* and *Rangapuram* in Andhra Pradesh. In this method the harvested leaves are strung with a flat iron needle (200-250 leaves) onto a long jute thread. The strung leaves are then tied on scaffolds, leaving about 20 cm between two rows of leaves and the curing takes about 4-6 weeks.

3.158 ***Tokra*** — Hindi name of *Orobanche*.

3.159 **Top Leaf** — Grade designation of Virginia tobacco. It consists of top leaves and suckers (not less than 7.5 cm long) of any variety of Virginia tobacco.

3.160 ***Vakumba*** — Gujarati name of *Orobanche*.

3.161 ***Vazhikappal*** — It is an important variety of Meenampalayam tobacco available in Coimbatore district. It has long, broad and elliptic leaves with a high puckered surface and thick texture. The leaf is nearly 7.5 cm long and about 4.5 cm broad and develops a whitish bloom and pungent taste during sun-curing.

3.162 ***Vellaivazhai*** — An elite cigar type tobacco grown only around Dindigul in Tamil Nadu. It is also called 'Dindigual Cheroot'. Its leaf is thin and the colour is light green. It develops a heavy resin deposit at maturity.

3.163 ***Verukaaya Tegulu*** — Telugu name for root-knot disease caused by the nematode (*Meliodogyne incognita, Meliodogyne javanica* and *Meliodogyne arenaria*).

3.164 ***Vilayati*** — N. *rustica* type variety grown for hookah purpose.

3.165 ***Zarda*** — It is a coarse variety of *Surti* chewing tobacco.

3.166 ***Zarda* Black** — Scented/flavoured tobacco leaf bits of black colour usually used with betel leaf.

3.167 *Zarda* **Yellow** — Scented/flavoured tobacco leaf bits of yellow colour usually used with betel leaf.

4 TERMS FROM INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (AS USED WITH SMOKING MACHINES)

4.1 Atmosphere — Ambient conditions defined by one or more of the following parameters:

a) temperature,
b) relative humidity, and
c) pressure.

4.1.1 *Conditioning Atmosphere* — The atmosphere in which a sample or test piece is kept before being subjected to test. It is characterized by specified values for one or more of the parameters — temperature, relative humidity and pressure, which are kept within the prescribed tolerances for a given period of time.

4.1.2 *Reference Atmosphere* — The agreed atmosphere to which test results determined in other atmospheres may be corrected if suitable correlation factors are available from established data.

4.1.3 *Test Atmosphere* — The atmosphere to which a sample or test piece is exposed throughout the test. It is characterized by specified values for one or more of the parameters — temperature, relative humidity and pressure, which are kept within the prescribed tolerances.

4.2 Butt Length — The length of un-burnt smoking article remaining at the moment when the smoking is stopped.

4.3 Cigarettes

4.3.1 *Input End* — The end of the specimen intended to be lit in the case of cigarette.

4.3.2 *Output End* — The opposite end to the input end.

4.4 Combustion

4.4.1 *Combustibility Rate (of a Smoking Article)* — The rate at which the mass of tobacco contained in a smoking article is burnt during free combustion. It is expressed in millimetres per minute.

4.4.2 *Free Combustion (of a Smoking Article)* — Combustion without suction through the smoking article.

4.4.3 *Free Combustion Gradient (of a Smoking Article)* — The rate of loss in mass of a smoking article during free combustion. It is expressed in milligrams per minute.

4.4.4 *Intrinsic Combustibility (of a Smoking Article)* — The ratio of the loss in mass of a smoking article during free combustion to its initial mass before combustion. It is expressed as a percentage.

4.4.5 *Rate of Free Combustion (of a Smoking Article)* — The average speed at which the leading edge of the combustion zone travels along the smoking article during free combustion. It is expressed in millimetres per minute.

4.5 Ambient Conditions — The physical parameters characterizing the conditions in the room and environment in which the smoke analysis is carried out.

4.6 Dead Volume

4.6.1 *Dead Volume* — The volume which exists between the butt end of a smoking article and the suction mechanism.

4.6.2 *Total Dead Volume* — The volume which exists between the butt end of a smoking article and the suction source.

4.7 Circumference — It is the distance around a product in millimetres and circumference can be measured by standard methods such as one described in IS 1577.

4.8 Diameter — Arithmetic mean value of a minimum of n readings ($n \geq 100$) performed on a test piece following the method specified in ISO 2971.

NOTE — The diameter in millimetres is valid as a parameter for rod like test pieces with a nearly circular cross-section.

4.9 Draw Resistance of a Smoking Article or a Filter Rod — It is the resistance offered by an unlit smoking article or a filter rod.

4.10 Standard Direction of Flow — The direction from the input end to the output end.

NOTE — In the case of a filter rod, the input end and the output end are defined by the direction of flow.

4.11 Particulate Matter

4.11.1 *Dry Particulate Matter, Dry Smoke Condensate* — The total particulate matter after deduction of its water content, expressed as milligram per cigarette (mg/cig) or milligram per bidi (mg/bidi).

4.11.2 *Nicotine-free Dry Particulate Matter, Nicotine-free Dry Smoke Condensate* — The dry particulate matter after deduction of its nicotine content, expressed as milligrams per cigarette (mg/cig) or milligrams per bidi (mg/bidi). It is also known as NFDPM.

4.11.3 *Total Particulate Matter, Crude Smoke Condensate* — That portion of the mainstream smoke which is trapped in the smoke trap that is Cambridge filter pad, expressed as milligrams per cigarette (mg/cig) or milligrams per bidi (mg/bidi).

4.12 Dithiocarbamate Pesticide Residue Content — The amount of carbon disulphide, in milligrams per kilogram of sample, determined according to the method specified.

NOTE — If required and if the identity of the dithiocarbamate pesticide present in the sample is known, the dithiocarbamate pesticide residue content may be expressed additionally as the dithiocarbamate by using the appropriate factor.

4.13 Air Permeability of Cigarette Paper — The ratio of the air flow (Volume per unit of time) per unit of surface area of the test piece to the difference in pressure across the test piece. It is expressed in cubic centimetres per minute per square centimetre and per kilopascal.

4.14 Pressure Drop

4.14.1 *Pressure Drop* — The difference in static pressure between any two points of the pneumatic circuit of a smoking machine when a current of air is passed at a constant flow rate of 17.5 ml/s.

NOTE — The term draw resistance has a very similar meaning. To avoid any confusion, the term draw resistance is used for cigarettes and filter rods, whereas the term pressure drop is used by analogy in the case of the pneumatic circulation in a smoking machine.

4.14.2 *Pressure Drop of a Smoking Machine* — The difference in static pressure between two points in a smoking machine between which a current of air passes at a constant flow rate of 17.5 ml/s.

4.15 Puff

4.15.1 *Puff* — The mixture of air and tobacco smoke drawn from the mouth end of a lit smoking article per draw.

4.15.2 *Clearing Puff* — The puff taken after a smoking article has been extinguished or removed from the smoking article holder.

4.15.3 *Puff Duration* — The interval of time during which the port is connected with the suction mechanism.

4.15.4 *Puff Frequency* — The number of puffs in a given time.

4.15.5 *Puff Number* — The number of puffs necessary to smoke a smoking article to a specified butt length.

4.15.6 *Puff Profile* — The flow rate measured directly behind the butt end of a smoking article and depicted graphically as a function of time.

4.15.7 *Puff Termination* — The ending of the connection of the port with the suction mechanism.

4.15.8 *Puff Volume* — The volume leaving the butt end of a cigarette and passing through the smoke trap.

4.16 Terms Related to Expression of Results

4.16.1 *Basis of Expression of Results* — The results of tests according to any of the agreed methods shall be reported as a percentage of the water free mass of the sample and, if higher precision is required, of the water and silica free mass of the sample.

4.16.2 *Mode of Expression of Results*

4.16.2.1 In the case of samples where the calculated percentage is found to be less than 0.01 percent, the results shall be reported as milligrams per kilogram (Parts per million or a similar basis) to the nearest 1 or 0.1 ppm according to the precision of the method.

4.16.2.2 In the case of samples where the calculated percentage is greater than 0.01 percent but less than 5.0 percent, the result shall be reported to the nearest 0.1 percent or 0.01 percent according to the precision of the method.

4.16.2.3 In the case of samples where the calculated percentage is greater than 5.0 percent, the results shall be reported to the nearest 0.1 percent.

4.16.3 *Precision of Method* — It is assumed that the precision of the test method concerned is sufficient to enable the results to be obtained to within closer limits than the precision to which the results are reported.

4.16.4 *Standard Deviation and Confidence Interval* — All results shall be accompanied by a statement of the standard deviation and the confidence interval for the mean.

4.17 Retention Index

4.17.1 *Alkaloid Retention Index of a Cigarette Filter* — The ratio (R_{nic}) of the alkaloids retained by the filter to those entering the filter, expressed as a percentage by mass:

$$R_{nic} = \frac{F_{nic}}{S_{nic}} \times 100$$

The alkaloid retention index may be determined as follows:

a) Directly, by measurement of the mass of alkaloids retained by the filter and of the mass of alkaloids in the mainstream smoke leaving the filter:

$$R_{nic} = \frac{F_{nic}}{H_{nic} + F_{nic}} \times 100 = \frac{F_{nic}}{S_{nic}} \times 100$$

where

F_{nic} = mass of alkaloids retained by the filter;

H_{nic} = mass of alkaloids in the mainstream smoke leaving the filter; and

S_{nic} = mass of alkaloids entering the filter.

b) Indirectly, by measurement of the difference between the mass of alkaloids contained in the mainstream smoke from a cigarette with filter and of the corresponding mass from another cigarette with filter material removed, the smoked length of which is the same as that of the filter cigarette:

$$R_{\text{nic}} = \frac{S_{\text{nic}} - H_{\text{nic}}}{S_{\text{nic}}} \times 100 = \frac{F_{\text{nic}}}{S_{\text{nic}}} \times 100$$

where

S_{nic} = mass of alkaloids in the mainstream smoke from the cigarette with the filter material removed; and

H_{nic} = mass of alkaloids in the mainstream smoke from the cigarette with filter.

4.17.2 *Smoke Condensate Retention Index of a Cigarette Filter* — The ratio (R_c) of the crude smoke condensate retained by the filter to that entering the filter:

$$R_c = \frac{F_c}{S_c} \times 100 = \frac{F_c}{F_c + H_c} \times 100$$

where

F_c = mass of crude smoke condensate retained by the filter;

S_c = mass of crude smoke condensate entering the filter; and

H_c = mass of crude smoke condensate in the mainstream smoke.

4.18 Tobacco Sample

4.18.1 *Single Sample (Basic Sample)* — A sample obtained by combining N increments taken from a sampling unit to be as representative as possible of this unit.

4.18.2 *Gross Sample* — A sample combining all single samples.

4.18.3 *Increment* — A quantity of tobacco taken at one time from a sampling unit in order to make part of a single sample.

4.18.4 *Reduced Sample* — A sample taken from the gross sample to be representative of it.

4.18.5 *Laboratory Sample* — A sample intended for laboratory inspection or testing.

According to the case, it consists of:

a) One or more single samples;
b) Gross sample; and
c) A sub-sample (most of ten).

4.18.6 *Test Sample* — A sample as prepared for testing. The test sample shall be representative of the laboratory sample.

4.19 Sampling of Tobacco

4.19.1 *Stratified Sampling* — Of a population which can be divided into different sub populations (called strata), sampling carried out in such a way that specified proportions of the sample are drawn from the different strata.

4.19.2 A unit part of the batch, separately packaged (bale, wooden or cardboard case, basket or sack).

NOTES

1 For bulk tobacco, a batch with a total mass of *m* kg, shall be considered to be composed of *m*/100 sampling units.

2 The definition of the term 'sampling unit' and applied only to tobacco.

4.20 Sampling of Smoking Articles

4.20.1 *Sale Unit* — A quantity of smoking articles ready to be offered for sale to the public.

NOTE — The commonly sold packet of 20 pieces is used as the basis of this, but they are also sold loose and in other size packets.

4.20.2 *Population* — The aggregate of sale units of smoking articles to be sampled, intended for sale to consumers in a given geographical area in a given time period.

4.20.2.1 *Population available to consumers* — The aggregate of sale units in retail outlets in a given geographical area, at any time in a given time period.

4.20.2.2 *Population manufactured for sale* — The aggregate of sale units at a manufacturer's premises available for commercial distribution in a given geographical area at any time in a given time period.

4.20.3 *Increment* — The sample of smoking articles taken at one time, at one sampling point, to be combined to produce the gross sample.

4.20.4 *Gross Sample* — The aggregate of the increments.

4.20.5 *Sub-period Sample* — The part of the whole sample taken in a brief period when sampling over a long period of time.

4.20.6 *Laboratory Sample* — The sample intended for laboratory inspection or testing and which is representative of the gross sample or the sub-period sample.

4.20.7 *Test Sample* — Smoking articles for test taken at random from the laboratory sample and which are representative of each of the increments making up the laboratory sample.

4.20.8 *Conditioning Sample* — The smoking articles selected from the test sample for conditioning prior to tests for particulate matter yield.

4.20.9 *Test Portion* — A group of smoking articles prepared for a single determination and which is a random sample from the test sample or conditioned sample as appropriate.

4.20.10 *Place of Purchase* — The town, village or district within the area to be sampled, or that part of the area where the smoking articles are available.

Examples of boundaries are those of cantons, local government districts, electoral areas, postal code areas or any boundaries in accordance with the geographical context, or others.

4.20.11 *Sampling Point* — The specific location (for example shop, specialist tobacco shop, vending machine, place in warehouse, place in factory, etc) from which a sample is to be taken.

4.20.12 *Carton* — A commercial package containing retail packages.

4.21 Silica — The residual material of whole leaf or cut tobacco obtained after incineration and extraction with hydrochloric acid or by digestion and incineration under the conditions specified.

4.22 Smoke

4.22.1 *Mainstream Smoke* — All smoke which leaves the butt end of a smoking article during the smoking process.

4.22.2 *Sidestream Smoke* — All smoke which leaves a smoking article during the smoking process other than from the butt end.

4.22.3 *Smoulder Stream Smoke* — The smoke comprising all the substances which leave the butt end of the smoking article during the intervals of time between puffs.

4.22.4 *Vapour Phase* — The portion of smoke which passes the particulate phase trap during smoking.

4.23 Smoking

4.23.1 *Free Smoking* — The condition that exists when the butt end of a smoking article is completely exposed to the atmosphere between successive puffs.

4.23.2 *Smoking Process* — The use of a smoking machine to smoke the smoking articles from lighting to final puff.

4.23.3 *Restricted Smoking* — The condition that exists when the butt end of a smoking article is closed to the atmosphere between successive puffs.

4.23.4 *Smoking Run* — A specific smoking process to produce such smoke from a sample of cigarette as is necessary for the determination of the smoke components.

4.24 Smoking Machine

4.24.1 *Channel* — An element of a smoking machine consisting of one or more smoking article holders, one trap and a means of drawing a puff through the trap.

4.24.2 *Smoking Article Holder* — The device for holding the output end of a smoking article during smoking.

4.24.3 *Smoking Article Position* — The position of a smoking article on the smoking machine. In particular, it is determined by the angle made by the longitudinal axis of the smoking article and the horizontal plane when a smoking article is inserted into a smoking article holder in an analytical smoking machine.

4.24.4 *Compensation* — The ability to maintain constant puff volumes and puff profiles when the pressure drop at the port changes.

4.24.5 *Port* — The aperture of the suction mechanism through which a puff is drawn and to which is attached a smoke trap.

4.24.6 *Smoke Trap* — The device for collecting such part of the smoke from a sample of cigarettes as is necessary for the determination of specified smoke components.

4.25 Tobacco

4.25.1 *Batch* — A definite quantity of tobacco which is produced under conditions which are presumed to be uniform with respect to one or more of its characteristics (for example, leaf position, colour, ripeness, leaf length).

NOTE — This notion generally implies that the batch consists of tobacco of the same origin belonging to the same variety.

4.25.2 *Characteristic* — A physical, mechanical, dimensional, chemical, biological, botanical or organoleptic property of tobacco.

4.25.3 *Consignment* — A quantity of tobacco delivered at one time. The consignment may consist of one or more batches or parts of batches.

4.26 Tobacco Leaf

4.26.1 *Leaf Size* — The general dimensions of the leaf (large, medium or small).

4.26.2 *Leaf Length* — The distance between the tip and the bottom of the leaf.

4.26.3 *Leaf Width* — The shortest distance between the opposite edges of the leaf at the widest part.

4.26.4 *Petiole* — The leaf part which connects the limb of the leaf to the stalk of the plant.

4.26.5 *Sessile Leaf* — The type of leaf in which the leaf is attached to the stalk by the broadened base of the leaf.

4.26.6 *Diametrical Ratio* — The ratio of the leaf length and maximum width.

4.26.7 *Central Distance* — The distance between the base of the leaf and the maximum width of the leaf.

4.26.8 *Coefficient of Ovality* — The ratio of the leaf length and the central distance.

4.26.9 *Tip Angle* — The angle between the two tangents drawn from the tip of the leaf to the leaf edges.

4.27 Harvesting

4.27.1 *Harvest* — Picking tobacco leaves by priming or stalk cutting.

4.27.2 *Priming* — Harvesting individual leaves as they mature.

4.27.3 *Stalk Cutting* — Cutting the complete plant (with leaves attached to the stalk).

4.27.4 *Mixed Cutting* — Priming of lower leaves and stalk cutting of upper leaves.

4.27.5 *Hand* — A group of leaves of the same size and form which were primed together when they reached maturity.

4.27.6 *Needle* — Used for stringing of tobacco leaves.

4.27.7 *String* — Made of hemp; used for stringing tobacco leaves.

4.27.8 *Stringing* — Attaching the leaves from their midribs to sticks by using a needle.

4.28 Processing and Storage

4.28.1 *Baling* — Pressing and packing of tobacco of the same origin and grade using a suitable technique.

4.28.2 *Bale* — A form of packing which is most suitable for tobacco during storage, fermentation and transportation. The usual form of bales used in oriental tobacco producing areas is the tonga.

4.28.3 *Big Tonga Bale* — Bale with a mass of 31 kg to 55 kg.

4.28.4 *Small Tonga Bale* — Bale with a mass of 20 kg to 30 kg.

4.28.5 *Wrapper* — The material used for covering the bale. The customary fabric used is burlap, Hessian or any similar material which permits air and moisture transmission.

4.28.6 *Bottom Wrapper* — Wrapper which is used for the baling of tobacco to cover the lower, upper and back sides of the bale.

4.28.7 *Side Wrapper* — Wrapper which is used to cover the front, right and left sides of the bale which are not covered by the bottom wrapper.

4.28.8 *Tonga Rope* — A kind of rope made of hemp or any similar non-contaminating material. Tonga rope is used to firmly tie the lower and upper sides of the bottom wrapper to each other.

4.28.9 *Bale Sewing Thread* — A kind of thread made of hemp or any similar non-contaminating material. The thread is used to sew the bottom and side wrappers to each other.

5 OFF-TYPE TOBACCOS OR LOW GRADES

5.1 Badly Handled Leaf — Leaf mixed with non-tobacco related materials like straw, paper bits, jute, fibre, palmyrah leaf bits during grading and baling, etc. The baling is loose and irregular.

5.2 Blemished Leaf — Leaf with physical or chemical damage due to diseased spots, excess fertilizers or insecticidal scorching, mechanical damage etc. This is almost synonymous to injured leaf.

5.3 Bulk-Burnt Leaf — Dark leaf produced due to bulking of cured leaf with high moisture.

5.4 Close-Type Leaf — Leaf with poor graininess and smooth silky surface.

5.5 Cooked Leaf — Leaf which turns forced orange to red colour due to caramelization of sugars at temperature above 140°F. It is also called as caramelized leaf.

5.6 Dull Tobacco — Loss of luster due to over moisture or containing dust or due to bad curing.

5.7 False Mature Leaf — This is a truly immature leaf, developing yellow colour early due to excess soil moisture or imbalanced manure or due to degradation of chlorophyll under intense sun radiation.

5.8 Funked Leaf — It is the leaf which is about to be infested with fungus, having fermented fungal smell.

5.9 Harsh Leaf — Leaf with pungent smell, bony, rough with a dull colour and poor smoking quality.

5.10 House-Burn Leaf — Leaf produced due to overloading of the barn. It is also called fermented leaf.

5.11 Immature Leaf — Leaf which is not ripe and harvested prematurely resulting in cured leaf which is smooth, hue less, woody with green shades.

5.12 Injured Leaf — Leaf with mechanical damage.

5.13 J-Style Leaf — It is lifeless, pale and immature type of leaf. The J-style is a broad term which is used for K-type, immature and thin-bodied leaf.

5.14 K-Style Leaf — The 'K' denotes "Kaleidoscopic" and refers to off type, 'variegated' coloured leaves. There is no specific colour grade and having grey colour with different shades of orange and red colours.

5.15 Lean Tobacco — Leaf with very little oil content.

5.16 Mixed Leaf — Mixed leaf of different plant positions or different individual grades above 10 percent tolerance level which cannot be classified as a definite grade.

5.17 Mouldy Leaf — Fungus infested leaf with white, yellow and greenish spots of colonies which finally turn to black with spores.

5.18 Musty Leaf — Thin leaf from bottom pickings with soil smell having sand and dust on them. This leaf is also called sand leaf or soiled leaf.

5.19 Nested Leaf — Leaf mixed with material like sand, stones, sucker leaf etc, by intention or by accident and offered for sale.

5.20 No Grade — Perished and shattered leaf which has no definite grade is named as no grade.

5.21 Pale-Back Tobacco — It is a double-faced tobacco and backside of the leaf is pale.

5.23 Pale Leaf — Leaf without brightness with a pale and dull appearance. It is often called as J-style leaf.

5.24 Run-Back Leaf — Leaf with area along the midrib becoming brown due to sudden fall of temperature at midrib drying stage.

5.25 Saline Leaf — Leaf which is pale in colour and highly hygroscopic with high chloride content.

5.26 Slick Tobacco — Close grained, immature and smooth leaf developing watery stains on leaf when pressed between fingers.

5.27 Sponged Leaf — Leaf which is soft with high cavities and discoloured.

5.28 Stringy Leaf — Very narrow lanceolate type of leaf in shape where the ratio of length and breadth is more than three.

5.22 Sun-Scald Leaf — The harvested green leaf when exposed to sun or placed on hot soil surface is wilted and certain portions are folded up turning brown.

5.29 Thin Leaf — Leaf which is papery and light in weight.

5.30 Woody Leaf — Cured leaf which is thick and brittle having a little stretchability.

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This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. FAD 4 (1595).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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